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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
	01/18/2002	Hirohiko Hanada	0425-0865P	9521
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			EXAMINER	
PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			HARDEE, JOHN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1751	
			DATE MAILED: 07/02/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application N .	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	09/980,203	HANADA ET ÁL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	John R Hardee	1751				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears in the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing eamed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed  rs will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u> </u>					
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ Thi	is action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under a Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	′) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accep						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	-					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on		oved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	•					
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (t).				
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	•					
<ul> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International But</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list</li> </ul>	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	_				
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(	e) (to a provisional application).				
<ul> <li>a)  The translation of the foreign language pro</li> <li>15)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesting</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				
S. Patent and Trademark Office						

Application/Control Number: 09/980,203

Art Unit: 1751

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 118,191. The reference discloses laundry additive products in the form of a flexible

Application/Control Number: 09/980,203

Art Unit: 1751

sheet substrate in combination with a detergent composition (abstract). The detergent is a solidified liquid mass in which are dispersed solid particles of less than 150 microns, preferably less than 100 microns and ideally less than 50 microns (p. 21, lines 30-32). Suitable particulates are disclosed at p. 7, lines 11+. These particles preferably comprise 25-45% of the weight of the compositions (p. 22, lines 24-26). All of the disclosed materials appear to be soluble enough to meet the solubility limitations of claim 2. Alternatively, it would be obvious to choose materials which do meet these limitations, because any and all of these materials are disclosed as suitable. The compositions are slurry coated onto an insoluble substrate (see examples) and are solidified at ambient temperature, so they are pasty at some point. This material meets the limitations of a soluble substrate, even though it is coated onto an insoluble substrate. This reference differs from the claimed subject matter in that it does not disclose a composition which reads on applicant's claims with sufficient specificity to constitute anticipation.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to make such a composition, because this reference teaches that all of the ingredients recited by applicants are suitable for inclusion in a sheet-like surfactant composition. The person of ordinary skill in the surfactant art would expect the recited compositions to have properties similar to those compositions which are exemplified, absent a showing to the contrary. Regarding the particle size limitations, a reference is relied upon for all that it fairly discloses. The teachings of the reference are not confined to the most preferred embodiments.

Application/Control Number: 09/980,203

Art Unit: 1751

In the case where the claimed ranges overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed Cir. 1990).

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 10-072593 (abstract). The abstract discloses sheet-like products for washing. A water-soluble substrate, preferably comprising polyvinyl alcohol. A bleaching agent such as sodium carbonate hydrogen (?) peroxide (sodium percarbonate) is preferred, and this material meets the limitations of a soluble inorganic material, as well as applicant's particle size limitation, as an average particle size of 150-1200 microns is taught. The water soluble outer sheets are disclosed as being stuck to the sides of the central soluble substrate, implying a pasty consistency at some point. This reference differs from the claimed subject matter in that it does not disclose a composition which reads on applicant's claims with sufficient specificity to constitute anticipation.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to make such a composition, because this reference teaches that all of the ingredients recited by applicants are suitable for inclusion in a sheet-like surfactant composition. The person of ordinary skill in the surfactant art would expect the recited compositions to have properties similar to those compositions which are exemplified, absent a showing to the contrary.

Application/Control Number: 09/980,203 Page 5

Art Unit: 1751

4. Any prior art made of record and not relied upon is of interest and is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to the examiner, Dr. John R. Hardee, whose telephone number is (703) 305-5599. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 until 4:30. In the event that the examiner is not available, his supervisor, Dr. Yogendra Gupta, may be reached at (703) 308-4708.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

John R. Hardee

Primary Examiner

June 30, 2003